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DEMETRIO'S MISSOURI MOSSES

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUSH

I have just received from Rev. Father Demetrio a copy of a reprint of "A List of the Mosses Collected in Various Parts of Missouri," from the *BRYOLOGIST*, 10: 103-106. November 1907.

This interesting paper occupies about three pages, and includes 100 species and varieties of mosses, distributed among 51 genera, and is all the more interesting in that it is the first published list devoted exclusively to the mosses of Missouri. The fact that this list includes exactly 100 species, at least 60 not previously reported, many of them rare, or at least but little known, and the omission of many common species and varieties, leads one to believe that this list was intended as an initial publication only, to be followed at a later date by another list. It will, no doubt, be of interest to note some of the more common species omitted by Demetrio, which it would seem impossible not to have collected and recorded.

One of the more common species omitted from the list is *Dicranum sabuletorum*, common everywhere from St. Louis south to Wayne County and west to Taney County. *Fissidens cristatus* is common to all the hill country in Southern Missouri, but it is not given in the list. Another very common species to all the Ozark hills is *Leucobryum albidum*, in some places so abundant as to cover the ground, but Demetrio does not give it in his list. There are two species of *Barbula* not given in his list, *B. squarrosa* and *B. ruralis*, the first very common to all the Ozark hills, the last common on rocks all over southern Missouri.

The delicate little tree-moss, *Ptychomitrium incurvum*, so common on oak trees in the Ozark region, is not given in Demetrio's list, nor are *Orthotrichum Porteri* and *O. ohioense*, the first being common on top of flat boulders, the last common on oak trees in the Ozark region. In the genus *Physcomitrium*, only one species is recorded, but I can not understand how *P. Hookeri* and *P. Drummondii* could have been overlooked, as both are common on damp ground throughout the State. No species of *Bartramia* is given in his list, but *B. pomiformis* is common on gravelly or rocky ground throughout southern Missouri. *Philonotis* is not represented in the list, but *P. fontana* is a very noticeable species found around nearly every spring or springy place in the State. Demetrio apparently neglected the large handsome *Timmia*, common along shaded banks in the State, and the similar *Catharinea undulata*, so abundant on damp shaded banks throughout the State, is also omitted.

One of the most striking species of moss in southern Missouri is *Polytrichum commune*, common everywhere on rocky hills, not given in Demetrio's list. Two species of *Anomodon*, *A. rostratus* and *A. attenuatus*, are abundant in many places in woods in the State, on old logs, tree trunks, and on rocks, but both appear to have been neglected by Demetrio. Another very common moss in the State is *Entodon cladorrhizans*, a species found in woods on old logs, dead trees, and decaying wood, but it is not given in the list. One of the most conspicuous species of moss on rocky ground in the Ozark region is *Thuidium recognitum*, but Demetrio seems to have overlooked it, as well as *T. microphyllum* and *T. virginianum*.

Three common species of *Amblystegium*, *A. orthocladon*, *A. radicale*, and *A. varium*, are not given in Demetrio's list, and, as these are very common species in wet ground, I do not see how they could have been overlooked. The attractive little *Hypnum*, *H. Patientiae*, so common on damp rocks in the Ozark region appears to have escaped the attention of Demetrio, for it is not in his list.

It is true that a number of notes on Missouri mosses had been published previous to Demetrio's list, and references to species found in the State by Renauld and Cardot, Cardot, Mrs. Britton, Best, Grout, Lesquereux and James, Paris, and myself, but none of these were lists of Missouri species.

Probably the first knowledge of Missouri mosses we had was when Drummond in 1841 published or distributed his *Musci Americani* (S. States), of which 21 species were collected in Missouri, some of them being type specimens. Of these 21 species, 4 were new species and have not been collected in the State again, 5 were common species, 7 others have not been collected in the State since then, 1 has been collected once in the State by one other collector, and 3 have been collected by but 3 other collectors in Missouri. Demetrio collected 8 species of those collected by Drummond.

Dr. F. Pech¹, in 1842 and 1843, made a large collection of plants at Louisiana, Missouri, among which were 66 species and varieties of mosses, in 42 genera, which were included in a Catalogue of plants published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1866. Of these 66 species and varieties quite a number were doubtfully determined or were errors of locality, as no one has since collected these species in Missouri, and of the more common species Demetrio has collected 30.

In 1884, Lesquereux and James published their *Manual of the Mosses of North America*, in which 6 species of mosses were credited to Missouri, 4 of these having been previously recorded and 2 being new; Demetrio collecting but 1 of these species.

In 1892, Renauld and Cardot published their *Musci Americae Septentrionalis*, in which 15 species are credited to Missouri, evidently based on the collections of Drummond, Cope, and Hall, and of the 15 cited for Missouri, Demetrio has collected 6. In 1892, Cardot published his *Monograph of Fontinalis* in which one more species new to Missouri is given, but this is also given in Demetrio's list. Between 1892 and 1907, many genera of mosses were revised and many new species were described, and 21 species were recorded for Missouri, only 1 of these being collected by Demetrio.

From the very first publication by Drummond in 1841, up to the time Demetrio published his list, there had been recorded 120 species and varieties of mosses for Missouri, of which number Demetrio records 40, the remaining 60 being newly recorded.

Only two species of Demetrio's list are given as determined by himself, the determinations of the others being credited to 8 other bryologists, and, as there seem to be several things worth recording about this interesting paper, I think they will be very appropriate here.

¹ The Mosses of the Pech Catalogue—Missouri. *BRYOLOGIST* 19: 52-60. July, 1916. B. F. Bush.

The first species recorded by Demetrio, *Ephemerum crassinervium*, may be *E. spinulosum*, and, if either, is not the species collected at St. Louis by Drummond.

Demetrio gives two species of *Phascum* in his list *P. bryoides pilifera* Schultz and *P. piliferum* Schreb., but the former I have been unable to locate in the Paris Index. In 1891 Demetrio collected *P. cuspidatum americanum* R. & C., which he does not give in his list, and it may be that the first species of *Phascum* of his list, or both species, belongs to this new variety.

Demetrio lists *Microbryum Floerkeanum*, determined by Cardot, which seems to me to be only another collection of *Phascum cuspidatum americanum*. Two species and one variety of *Dicranum* are given in the list—*D. fulvum*, *D. scoparium*, and *D. scoparium orthophyllum*. The first named may have been determined by Cardot as *D. fulvum*, but in 1896, eleven years before Demetrio published his list, Cardot described this collection as *D. subfulvum*, which Demetrio neglected to list. *D. subfulvum* may not differ in any way from *D. fulvum*, but not having seen the type specimens I can not say. *D. scoparium* is very rare in Missouri, if not wanting altogether, and the variety *orthophyllum* listed by Demetrio may be an error of determination, for the Paris Index does not give this variety for North America.

One species and a variety of *Ceratodon* are given in this list, *C. purpureus* and *C. purpureus aristatus*. The specific form is common all over the State on clay banks, but the variety cited does not occur west of New Jersey. There is, however, a variety that has been found in Missouri, *C. purpureus xanthopus*, and, if Demetrio's specimens are not the specific form, I think they may belong here.

The rare little *Physcomitrium immersum*, collected by only one other collector in Missouri, was recorded by Mrs. Britton as collected at Emma, Mo., in 1894, thirteen years before Demetrio published his list, but he must have overlooked it.

Six species of *Brachythecium* are given in Demetrio's list, but one more might have been given, for *B. oxycladon dentatum* is recorded as collected by Demetrio in 1897, ten years before he published his list.

No species of *Bryhnia* is given in Demetrio's list, but *B. graminicolor Holzingeri* is credited to Demetrio in 1898, nine years before the publication of his list.

COURTNEY, MISSOURI.

CORA H. CLARKE

ANNE L. READ

Through the death of Cora Huidekoper Clarke on April 2d, last, the Sullivant Moss Society has lost a member so devoted and of such long standing, that more than passing comment seems called for.

Miss Clarke was the daughter of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and came of a family distinguished for force of character and intellectual culture, her grand-